

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

National Guard? Then It Must Be Reconstructed

WASHINGTON.—If congress determines to continue the National Guard as the army of reserve of the nation, Secretary Baker states, the Guard service will have to be reconstituted from the ground up. When the men are discharged they will return to civilian life without any obligation either to the federal or state governments to continue in National Guard service. Should some system of universal military training be worked out it is probable that the National Guard will cease to exist.

There are many National Guard units organized since the war which are not affected. The great mass of the Guard, however, was merged into the temporary forces of the army of the United States for the war, thereby losing its identity. These regiments must be reconstituted, recruited to necessary strength and again presented to the federal government for recognition before they can take a place in the federalized National Guard.

Mr. Baker said he believed that state authorities generally would not attempt to reconstitute any of the old regiments of National Guard until after the divisions into which they had been merged return from France. It would seem desirable, he thought, that men to be discharged from those divisions be given a chance to re-enlist in the guard. This would enable, he said, the reconstituted regiments to be in fact as well as in name a continuation of the old organizations, with every right to carry the names of the historic battles in France—of Chateau Thierry, the second Marne, the Ourcq, the Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne forest, Sedan, Cote Chatillon and other places the divisions made famous—on their banners.



Permanent Christmas Trees and Memorial Planting

A CALL is issued by the American Forestry association to every community in the United States to take steps to make its community Christmas tree permanent. The association hopes to see the community tree, in many places, become the central point of a memorial tree planting scheme in honor of the sailors and soldiers who gave their lives in the war. The call follows:

"At this Christmas season let us consider plans for making the community Christmas tree permanent. In such a tree we would have a reminder of the year-around Christmas spirit and a daily lesson before us all of what the Christmas spirit means, to say nothing of the elimination of the great waste every year caused by cutting another tree. In nearly every community there will be found an ideal spot for public gatherings. There should be the living, growing tree that would come to be the gathering point not only at Christmas, but at other times. Such a tree might become, in many places, the center of a scheme for planting memorial trees in honor of our sailors and soldiers. Let us look ahead to next year by having your committee consult the city or state forester in regard to planting a permanent community Christmas tree."

The nation-wide movement to plant memorial trees is widening in scope. Among the many endorsements are these:

T. Gilbert Pearson, National Association of Audubon Societies.—The planting of trees means more to bird life than can be estimated. The Audubon societies most heartily endorse the plan for memorial trees.

Mrs. Ida Evans Arnold, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago.—In the planting of the Lincoln highway we are preserving the native flora of our country for those to enjoy who come after us; we are assisting in the building of a permanent monument to those who lost their lives in the war; we hope to establish a bird-feeding zone and sanctuary from coast to coast.

Nicknames Replace Division Numbers in A. E. F.

THE American is strong for nicknames. Nobody and nothing escapes him. There are, for instance, Uncle Sam and "Black Jack" Pershing; doughboy and leatherneck; Gotham and Windy City; the Sucker state and Little Rhody. So it is not surprising that the A. E. F. are known among the fighting men by their official numerical designation.

For example, the Thirty-seventh division is naturally known as the Buckeye, as it is made up of National Guardsmen from Ohio. The Eighty-fourth, composed of men from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, is the Lincoln division. The Forty-first, made up from Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and North Dakota, is the Sunset. The Forty-second, the famous Rainbow, may be so named because it reflects local color from half the states of the Union. Anyway, it is made up of portions of the National Guards of New York, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, Colorado, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, District of Columbia, Michigan, Nebraska, California and Oregon, and was, beyond question, the most cosmopolitan division that left American shores.

The Twenty-ninth, from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, is the Blue and Gray division. Dixie is the name of the division containing National Guardsmen from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The Ninety-first, from Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, is the Wild West division. As most of the doughboys in the Eightieth come from south of Mason and Dixon's line, they have taken the name of Lee division.

Where, Oh, Where, Are Cherry Tree and Hatchet?

THE valuable collection of Washington, collected by R. T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago, has been presented by him to the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. It will be placed in Memorial hall at the academy. The collection includes:

Nine mother-of-pearl whistle counters. One executor's account book. One original land account book of Washington, covering period 1763-1784, inclusive. Key to house in which General Washington was born. One mosaic top of General Washington's snuffbox. One invitation to dine, addressed to Benjamin West.

Deed on parchment for 550 acres of land, dated October 25, 1750. Deed on parchment for 319 quarter acres of land, dated February 28, 1772. Deed on parchment for 516 acres of land dated April 1, 1797. Bill of sale of camp guns. Lease written by General Washington, containing 13 autographs. Survey made personally by General Washington and set out in his own handwriting. Recommendation and letter to Dr. John Cochran. Discharge of Nicholas Hill, with General Washington's signature. Invitation to James Madison to dine.

Two silver cups engraved with "W" used by General Washington during the Revolutionary war. Silver and steel shoe buckle owned and used by Col. John Augustine Washington, brother of General Washington. Pair of gold and silver buckles worn by General Washington. One Wedgwood brooch owned by General Washington. Four engraved copper buttons from General Washington's coat.

One tortoise shell snuffbox, gold rims, and gold button on top center, marked "G. W. to J. A. W."

Cup and saucer, white and gold china, used by General Washington at Mount Vernon.

Wraps That Are Distinctive



The very next thing that every one thought about, as soon as the noise of the peace jubilee died down, was something new to wear. There was an immediate reaction in the matter of dress, from the economizing that the war inspired, from the rather date colors and plain styles—from doing without—to just the other things. Dressmakers are overwhelmed with work and all women with one accord want some new and pretty clothes. This is the most natural feeling in the world since clothes are our universal means of expression and we must dress up to the joyousness of having our victorious soldiers home again.

Wraps and coats of cloth or fur, or both combined, have been made in a great variety of styles this season. Originality in design has been a feature of the styles so that a newcomer among them must be of superior quality and very unusual design to meet the high standards already set. Here's a new wrap, a unique combination of coat and cape that invites comparisons. It appears to be of a heavy jersey cloth but one can visualize it in other soft coatings as velours or pompon cloth. It is a sleeveless short coat hanging straight from the shoulders. It is turned up about the bottom and forms two deep

Natural Nutria.

Natural nutria is much used on childish costumes this season. It is a pretty fur, something like natural beaver, but not nearly as expensive. It is made up into fetching little cravats, collars and caps with round childish muffs to match, of course. A muff is just the indispensable completing touch to any wee maid's winter costume. Little caps in the rakish form and aft shape of the overseas army service cap are made of nutria and are matched by collars and muffs.



In an official announcement issued to the 3,854 chapters and 22,000,000 members, Mr. Davison says:

"We must labor in co-operation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations to the end that not alone the heart of America, but the heart of all mankind, may become mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity."

"While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace."

"Study is being given by the national organization, not alone to problems of international relief, but to plans in this country for enlarged home service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents and other correlated lines which may contribute to the health and happiness of men, women and children."

"For the completion of its war work and for the institution of its peace program, the Red Cross is fortunately in a healthy financial condition. What the American Red Cross needs now is not so much contributions of money, as the continued devotion and loyalty of its members."

In the last sentence was the keynote of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call—an appeal for continued support through membership rather than a call for funds.

The end of the fighting found about 7,000 Red Cross men and women in France, where, of course, there was an immediate decrease of personnel when the French government assumed charge of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the feeding and clothing of refugees, and other relief affecting the French people. The American work-

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Why President Wilson Is in the Murat Mansion

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Why did Prince and Princess Joachim Murat turn over their magnificent mansion in Paris to President and Mrs. Wilson? Because he is a Murat and she is a Bonaparte. Both the Murats and the Bonapartes have gratitude to America, which afforded their ancestors an asylum a century ago—and thereby hangs a romance.

The first Murat (1767-1815) was one of Napoleon's marshals, and Napoleon gave him his sister Caroline in marriage and made him king of Naples in 1808. Napoleon's brother, Napoleon Bonaparte (1801-1847), his oldest son, came to the United States in 1821, established a large estate in Florida and married a grandniece of George Washington.

Napoleon Lucien Charles (1803-1878), the second son, came to America in 1825 and joined at Bordentown his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's favorite brother, who was king of Naples and king of Spain, and came here after Waterloo, establishing a magnificent estate of 2,000 acres, where he lived as count of Survilliers, with his two daughters. The American Bonapartes are descended from Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon, who married Elizabeth Patterson in Baltimore.

Napoleon Lucien Charles established himself in the "Versailles of America," near his uncle. He laid siege to the heart of Miss Caroline Fraser, daughter of Major Fraser of Linden Hall. The prince's relatives did not approve, so the young couple eloped. Joseph Bonaparte cut off his nephew's allowance. The prince ran through two fortunes in farming and real estate experiments, and his wife opened a fashionable boarding school for girls in Linden Hall.

The present Prince Murat is the son the late Prince Joachim, who was born in Bordentown in 1834, the son of Napoleon Lucien Charles and his beautiful American wife.



"If Wishes Were Horses, All Beggars Might Ride"

LYNN, MASS.—Free trolley rides for all under a form of public ownership of public utilities is proposed by ex-Mayor Ralph S. Bauer, following a conference with Peter Witt, traction expert. "I propose," said Mr. Bauer, "that the city of Lynn purchase from the Bay State Street Railway company the entire track and overhead feeding wire equipment and car barns within the city limits of Lynn."

"This can be done by a 20-year bond issue, which should be large enough to permit the purchase of 120 one-man operated, front-entrance cars, giving the people in Lynn a service with not over a ten-minute wait during the rush hours, and extending this service over every track in Lynn, including the belt lines and other abandoned sections. I propose that the entire service in Lynn be operated by the city, making absolutely no charge for carfare anywhere, the operating expenses to be met by the tax levy."

"The entire cost of operating could be met by one-half of 1 per cent on our present valuation from the tax levy. Free rides in street cars over every part of the city would, in my judgment, in five years build up every vacant lot within the city limits. We would have within ten years 200,000 people in Lynn."

Daughter Plays Joke on Chicago Policewoman

CHICAGO.—Mrs. Alice Clement Faubel is Chicago's best-known policewoman. Part of her daily work is to keep lovelorn young couples from rushing into hasty marriages. She is the Nemesis of elopers. Ruth Clement is Mrs. Faubel's twenty-year-old daughter. Ruth wanted to get married. She and Charles C. Marrow, son of a former mayor of Parsons, Kan., had it all arranged. But Marrow is in the naval aviation corps at Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Faubel insisted there be no marriage until he was released.

Marrow came up to Chicago to spend the holidays near Ruth. Most everybody connected with the business of marrying people around Chicago knows Mrs. Faubel, so there seemed no chance for an elopement by Ruth and Charley. Mrs. Faubel felt perfectly safe.

And then Ruth and Charley just up and got themselves married! Quite simply, too. They got their license at the county building. But they dodged the judges. Instead, the couple went to a minister in the neighborhood of Ruth's home at 4715 North Washtenaw avenue, and there the knot was tied.

Ruth returned home and was unsuspected. Mrs. Faubel, inspecting a hotel register, found "Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Marrow." She rushed up to the room. Neither Charley nor Ruth was there—but a marriage certificate was in plain sight.

Mrs. Faubel was peeved. She phoned the lieutenant at her station and told him she couldn't work—her daughter had eloped.

"Are they married?" the lieutenant asked.

"Yes," said Mrs. Faubel. "But I'm going to wait right here till they come back. I'm going to arrest him and send him back to his station."

The wife of the policeman cooled after a time, and then Mrs. Faubel was again just the mother.

All is quiet on the Potomac now.

John Anderson, Who Broke Sitting Bull's Heart

BOZEMAN, MONT.—There has just left Montana to enter the soldiers' home near Los Angeles, Cal., one of the picturesque figures of the state. He is John Anderson, ex-slave, ex-regular army soldier and 46 years a resident of Bozeman. Anderson is noted throughout the state and widely known in army circles as the man who killed Sitting Bull's son—and broke the heart of the Sioux warrior.

Anderson was born in slavery in the Cherokee nation, now Oklahoma, eighty-six years ago. His father was a purebred Cherokee, his mother a purebred negress. Slavery was not presumed to exist in that section, but it is said to have flourished, and many Indians and half-breeds were under the yoke. In the latter part of 1861 Anderson ran away and joined the Union army. He fought throughout the Civil war and served in the regulars some time after it. Leaving the army in 1872, Anderson came to Bozeman. In 1874 he led a party of gold miners to a strike reported on Porcupine creek, just below the Rosebud. Frank Grounds of Bozeman was captain of the expedition and Anderson was guide.

While trekking past the site of what later witnessed the battle of Yellowstone, where General Custer met his death, the gold hunters were attacked by a large band of Sioux. The Indians numbered several hundred, the white men only a score. Little Sitting Bull, son of the chief, who was even then famous, was leading the redskins and made himself unduly conspicuous.

At a critical moment Anderson ran upon the red chief with his pistol and shot him dead. The Indians retreated. The son's fall, it is said, confirmed Sitting Bull's determination to try to wipe out the whites and led to the Indian war that followed.

Anderson returned to Bozeman, where he prospered during many years. He and his wife, who still lives, own a cozy cottage on the outskirts. But increasing age largely made it difficult for him to earn a living and he has gone to the home.

Anderson was a slave of a German in Oklahoma and the tales he tells of the inhuman cruelties the brute inflicted on his helpless victims would rank, for sheer horror, with accounts of anything done in Belgium and France.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 26

ISRAEL CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 14:13-31.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Thus the Lord saved the Israelites that day out of the hands of the Egyptians. Exodus 14:30.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL.—Deuteronomy 4:32-40; Psalms 78:1-14; 106:7-12; Hebrews 11:29.

The tenth stroke from the strong hand of the Almighty made Pharaoh willing to let Israel go. The tenth turn of the screw of omnipotence brought him to time. The Israelites go out on their way to the promised land with a high hand. Through the land of the Philistines the journey would have been comparatively short; but God commanded them to turn from that way lest going through the land of the Philistines they see war and desire to turn back to Egypt. The Lord had respect for their needs. "He knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust." (Psalms 103:14). He suits our trials to our ability to meet them.

The Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. He not only thus indicated unto them the right path, but walked with them in it. God does not deliver and then leave us alone, but becomes our companion. At the Lord's direction they turned from their first course and were made to face a seeming difficulty. The Red sea was before them, and mountains on either side. The stricken Egyptians had recovered from their sorrow and now saw the Israelites in a situation from which they could not extricate themselves. They interpreted this to mean that Moses was unable to lead them out of their difficulty; therefore, they went in pursuit, hoping yet to prevent them from going out of the country.

I. The Miraculous Escape of the Israelites (14:13-22).

They were in a straitened condition but had no reason to fear, for the Lord had led them there. It is safe to be where the Lord leads, though every avenue is closed against us. There seems to be a two-fold object in leading them into this peculiar place: to strengthen the faith of the people and to lay a snare for the overthrow of the Egyptians. The people, as usual, displayed their unbelief and even cursed Moses for leading them out of Egypt. Moses replied to their murmurs by saying, "Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Standing still in such a trial is faith taking hold on God's promises. This is hard for the natural man to do. Before the salvation of the Lord can ever be seen or experienced we must come thus to him. While reposing our confidence in the Lord, there comes a time when we must make our faith active. God said, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Having had his definite promise, to have prayed longer would have been unbelief. The thing to be done then was to step out upon his eternal promise. The lifting up of the rod simply served as something tangible upon which their faith could act. They were to go forward a step at a time, without raising any question as to the outcome; for from the same source from which came the command, came the power to obey. The presence of the Lord was adapted to their needs as they went forward. As they went forward the very thing which seemed their destruction became a wall of protection on either side.

II. The Overthrow of the Egyptians (23:27).

Having seen the Israelites go across dry-shod, Pharaoh and his hosts madly pursued them. They insanely thought that they in their unbelief could follow in the wake of God's children. The very things which are a wall and defense to the faithful become a snare and a means of destruction to the enemies of God's people. The Lord looked forth from the cloud and wrought confusion among the Egyptians. There is a day coming when a look from the Almighty will cause a much greater consternation among the wicked (Revelation 6:16, 17; 20:11-13). He not only looked upon them but took off their chariot wheels, which caused them to realize that God was fighting against them. He then directed Moses to stretch forth his rod and bring destruction upon the Egyptians. So complete was the overthrow that it is said that not one escaped.

III. The Song of Triumph (15:1-21).

Standing on the other shore of the Red sea, they could fittingly sing the song of triumph, because of the miraculous deliverance and the overwhelming defeat.

Instruments of Strength.

He is able to bear the crosses of others because he bears his own. He can be of use to men because he can do without men. He is ethically effective because he is spiritually free. He is able to save because he is strong to suffer. His sympathy and his solitude are both alike the instruments of his strength.—Francis G. Peabody.

Our Helper.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.